BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 3 00
" 3 months 8 00
" 6 months 15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 2 00
" 6 months 3 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. NO. 143.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE (12 lines), ONE TIME $2 00
One week $10 00
Two days 3 00
Three days 4 00
Four days 5 00
Five days 6 00
One week $10 00
Two weeks 16 00
Three weeks 24 00
One month 32 00
Two months 60 00
Three months 72 00
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Fifty cents per square for every insertion after the first month. Advertisements not specifying the number of insertions desired will be charged by the square for every insertion.

Yearly advertisers will be limited to their regular business, and all advertisements changed as often as they desire, without extra charge.

Marriages, deaths, obituaries and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Additional Northern and European News.

RICHMOND, April 26.—Baltimore papers of the 23d furnish additional letters from Havana.

They mention the arrival of the Confederate steamer *Florida* at Remedeos, Cuba, on the 11th.

Several Union gunboats have gone to overtake her.

A fleet of war steamers went to sea from New York on Wednesday. The fleet will touch at Hampton Roads.—It is said orders are not to be opened until their departure from that point.

Butler demands to be relieved from his present position or have the control of military movements having their bases within the limits of his department.

The Governor of New York has determined to call out the State militia regiments to do duty in the forts around New York, so as to allow the forces stationed there to be transferred to the field. Burnside left Washington on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, in a special steamer.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Layard said that the Government is taking measures to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants into the service of the Federal army.

A large company has been formed in England with a capital of a million dollars to purchase steamers to run the blockade and bring out cotton. The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corp of six thousand volunteers for the Empire of Mexico.

The Steamer *Matilda*, built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port, was totally wrecked at Lunday Island.

It is reported that the case of the *Pampero* has been settled, the owners consenting to the verdict for the crown, with a nominal forfeiture of the vessel.

A great part of the city of Demarara has been destroyed by fire. Loss two or three millions dollars.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Forde, convicted of the murder of Dixon, former clerk of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Wessels and other officers captured at Plymouth arrived at the Libby prison to-day.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 26.—It is currently reported that Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the army of the Cumberland. Davis' division is reported at Layfayette. The enemy are reported to have moved back towards Cleveland from Red Clay.

Third Congress.

As the first session of the Third Congress is to met on Monday next, May 2d, we present below a list of the members as far as known.

The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire:

SENATE.

	Alabama.		
R W Walker,	1870	Robert Jemison,	1868
	Arkansas.		
R W Johnso	1870	C B Mitchell,	1868
	Florida.		
J M Baker,	1870	A E Maxwell,	1868
	Georgia.		
H V Johnso	1870	B H Hill,	1868
	Kentucky.		
———,	1870	H C Burnett,	1868
	Louisiana.		
Ed Sparrow,	1868.	T J Semmes,	1866
	Mississippi.		
J W G Watson,	1870	A G Brown,	1866
	Missouri.		
———,	1870	———,	1866
	North Carolina.		
W A Graham,	1870	W T Dortch,	1866
	South Carolina.		
J L Orr,	1868	R W Barnwell,	1866
	Tennessee.		
———,	1870	L C Haynes,	1868
	Texas.		
W S Oldham,	1868	L T Wigfall,	1866
	Virginia.		
R M T Hunter,	1868	A T Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	ALABAMA.		
1	T J Foster,	6	W P Chilton,
2	W R Smith,	7	David Clopton,
3	W R W Cobb,	8	J L Pugh,
4	H M Cruikshanks,	9	J S Dickinson,
5	S F Lyon,		
	ARKANSAS.		

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

	FLORIDA.		
1	St G Rogers,	2	R B Hilton,
	GEORGIA.		
1	Julian Hartridge,	6	J H Echols,
2	W E Smith,	7	J M Smith,
3	M H Blanford,	8	G N Lester,
4	C Anderson,	9	H P Bell,
5	J T Shewmake,	10	Warren Akin,
	KENTUCKY.		

No election for next Congress.

	LOUISIANA.		
1	C J Villere,	4	L J Dupre,
2	C M Conrad,	5	Henry Marshall,
3	D E Kenner,	6	John Perkins, Jr
	MISSISSIPPI.		
1	J A Orr,	5	R Singleton,
2	W D Holder,	6	Ethel Barksdale,
3	Israel Welsh,	7	J D Lampkin,
4	H C Chambers,		
	MISSOURI.		

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors should be elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the present Congress.

	NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	W N H Smith,	6	J A Gilmer,
2	R R Bridgers,	7	J M Leach,
3	J T Leach,	8	J G Ramsay,
4	T C Fuller,	9	B S Gaither,
5	Josiah Turner, Jr	10	G W Logan,
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1	J H Witherspoon,	4	W D Simpson,
2	W P Miles,	5	Jas Farrow,
3	M L Ayer,	6	W W Boyce,
	TENNESSEE.		
1	J B Heiskell,	7	James McCullum,
2	W G Swan,	8	Thos Menees,
3	A S Colyar,	9	J D C Adkins,
4	J P Murray,	10	J V Wright,
5	H S Foote,	11	D M Currin,
6	E A Keeble,		
	TEXAS.		
1	J A Wilcox,	4	F B Sexton,
2	C G Herbert,	5	J R Taylor,
3	A M Branch,	6	S H Morgan,
	VIRGINIA.		
1	R L Montague,	9	David Funsten,
2	R H Whitfield,	10	P W M Holliday,
3	W C Wickham,	11	J B Baldwin,
4	T S Gholson,	12	W R Staples,
5	T N Bocock,	13	Fayette McMullen,
6	J Goode, Jr	14	Samuel Miller,
7	W C Rives,	15	Robert Johnston,
8	D C Dejarnette,	16	C W Russell.

We learn that Gov. Vance returned to the city yesterday, after addressing the people at Sommerville, Fayetteville and Egypt, in Chatham.

From the Memphis Appeal.

CAMP-FIRE MUSINGS.

Respectfully Dedicated to "Cassius," of the Fortieth Alabama Regiment.

I'm sitting in the quiet night,
Lonely, sad and dreary;
The camp-fire glows with a sinful light
On the ghastly pine trees near;
The busy camp is hushed in repose,
And the soldier, tired and worn,
Forgets, in his dreams of home and friends,
The hardships he has borne:
No sound is heard save the whip-poor-will,
And the tramp of the weary sentinel,
Or the sick man's weary moan.

The Past comes up with its myriad thoughts,
And its visions float along,
Saddening my heart like the music
Of some half-forgotten song.
I forget, for a time, the roll of the drum,
And the piercing shriek of the fife,
As I think of the loved ones far away
From the din of the battle strife—
Of the bliss and woe—the grief and joy—
The pleasures ne'er without alloy—
That mingle the cup of life.

I see an humble vine clad cot,
'Neath the shade of the locust trees,
Where the roses and the hyacinths
Perfume the evening breeze;
And by that quiet fireside sits
A mother, young and fair;
Her brow is sad, and her loving eye
Is dim with the secret tear;
While the murmur of childish voices sweet,
And the patter of little childish feet,
Are borne on the evening air.

'Tis the hour of rest, but, ere they retire,
They kneel before the Throne,
And pray for the blessings of God to rest
On the loved and absent one.
God bless that little family group—
My wife and children twain—
And when this war's dread scene is o'er,
By that quiet hearth as in days of yore,
May I sit with them again.

J. M. B.

Strahl's Brigade, April 7, 1864.

MILTON ON FREEDOM.

Nothing can be more pregnant of meaning and force than some of the sonnets of Milton. How admirably he condenses Yankeedoodledom in this passage:

"They bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
License they mean when they cry liberty—
For who loves that must first be wise and good;
But from that mark; how far they rove we see
By all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood."

Yes, wisdom and goodness are first essentials of all liberty. But wisdom necessarily includes goodness; the wise must be good; the good are not always wise, save in this one respect of words. This war, its bloodshed, rapine, plunder and extortion (in both sections the latter) sufficiently show us how few of any people are capable of liberty—how soon all their principles give way before lust, passion and avarice. And this conducts us to another pregnant passage:

"Oh! yet a nobler task awaits the hand—
(For what can war, but endless war still breed),
'Till truth and right from violence be freed,
And public faith clear'd from the shameful brand
Of public fraud. In vain doth valor bleed,
While avarice and rapine share the land."

Man is the same in all ages. How this passage, written more than two hundred years ago, applies to our own times. What has been gained by the two centuries which intervene. Only the melancholy conviction that a Republic is a farce, and all the written securities of a people, mere waste paper. Before a people can govern themselves or one another, wisdom and goodness must be acquired. And where is either now?—*Oh. Mercury.*

Lexington, April 25, 1864.—MR. PENNINGTON—Dear Sir: You will please to announce Mr. B. F. BECKERDITE as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of Davidson, at the ensuing election in August next.

Respectfully,
April 27-n&d1t MANY CITIZENS.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lynn's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county.

MANY CITIZENS.

Mr. Editor—We authorize you to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; that he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men.

Respectfully,
April 21-d6tw2t MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6twtd.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 16th day of MAY, being the 2d Thursday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 22.

APPLES—Green	$30@35
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$1 00
BEES	$1 25
BEESWAX	$1
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$1 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$1 00
COFFEE	$15@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 00
FLOUR	$300
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$3 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$30
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$3 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@60 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$230@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the *Progress* office.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartlett's co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. BOSCH,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.
April 14-w3t*w2t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE General Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

RANAWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a negro man named JOHN.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him.

April 22-d6t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 600 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath leading on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 23 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($140,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 4 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.

April 26 d&wtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE,

AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; Also Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.

April 26-2w

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.
J. D. K. SLIGHT, Secretary.
Southern papers requested to copy.
April 21-d6tw1t

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 2d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.

Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.

4th month, 20, 1864. 46tw6t

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

DR. JOHN W. MAY,

LOCATED AT ORGOANSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM County, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhœa, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrofulous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter, personally, and all communications strictly confidential.

April 23-d3t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Asst.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Bragg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Elon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Beaufort; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Clinton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G & W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A G Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Gen L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief in Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. E S Clements, of Texas, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Haliell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. R Fuller, of S C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. S. Pittenger, Augustus L. Seagee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, S. J. Overby and N. S. Marr.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. T. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Watch Master.

[illegible] WARD.

[illegible]—W. H. Harrison.

[illegible]—Wm. G [illegible] and P. Overby.

[illegible] time

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

The "Happy Family."

How can the *Destructives*—we mean the "patriots and property holders"—support Gov. Vance? If they believe his own declarations, he is worse than Holden or the *Progress*. We are for peace, Mr. Holden is for peace, and all true Conservatives, everywhere, will do everything in their power to inaugurate negotiations looking to that end; and, we are for a Convention if the wisdom of our statesmen after mature deliberation, should decide favorably to the employment of such means to secure that which we all so much desire—PEACE.

But to return to the "happy family." How can the *Destructives* journals and *their* candidate continue to fellowship with one another? Holden and the *Progress* are denounced by the entire Destructive press because they endorse Stephens and Brown and plead for negotiations looking to an honorable peace, and support Gov. Vance because he opposes these principles; but alas! for all human calculation, Gov. Vance has become disgusted with his new allies and attempts to turn his back upon them and return to the Conservative fold. Will "patriots and property holders" quietly submit to the snubbing he has given them? Will those whom he has once abandoned receive him back again? Last summer—in July we think—when we wrote the first decided peace article that was published in the State, which was followed by a series of articles advocating negotiations for peace by the Editor of the *Standard*, and the people began to hold public meetings and make their wishes on this great subject known, Gov. Vance became alarmed—requested the Editor of the *Standard* to state that he differed with him as to the meetings and a Convention, and even issued a proclamation cautioning them against such a course; but now, when he sees that the great mass of the people are for the man who can show the best peace record, he is not only willing to swear by Stephens' speech, but if required he will put the great seal of the State to it. We will not question the Governor's good intentions, but we respectfully suggest to him that his advocacy of peace propositions and his protests against military usurpations are too late—they should have come before civil law was abolished, military rule established and the people bound hand and foot by unwarrantable and unconstitutional usurpations. He is too late, as the people will tell him in tones of thunder at the ballot box in August. They will cast their suffrages for those who have been for them all the time.

But more of the "happy family." The *Confederate*, Richmond *Sentinel*, *State Journal*, Wilmington *Journal*, and all the lesser luminaries in the Destructive galaxy denounce the doctrines of Mr. Stephens' speech, but at the same time support Gov. Vance.—Vance, they say, is "true to the cause," while Stephens' is a "croaker," "agitator" and all that; and some even go so far as to hint doubts as to his loyalty. But what says Gov. Vance of Mr. Stephens' speech? The *Carolinian* reports him as having said, at Egypt, on Saturday:

"They say I am opposed to the speech of Vice President Stephens. *Not only am I not opposed to it, but I am willing to swear by it, and, if necessary, to affix to it the great seal of the State!*"

Stephens wants to negotiate for peace—Gov. Vance said at Wilkesboro', "we must fight it out now"—but now, two months later, opposition having entered the field, he is willing to swear by and affix the great Seal of the state to the peace doctrines of Mr. Stephens.

We do not see how we can make a start towards negotiations for peace without the several States hold Conventions and agree upon some concerted plan, in connection with the general government; and yet Gov. Vance denounces those who advocate a Convention and tells them they want to take the State out of the Confederacy. A man who "says we must fight it out now" and denounces the advocates of a Convention cannot be very strong for peace, and so the people will decide in August.

Their Policy.

We agree with the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* when it says that the Administration press has begun to distort the opinions of those who will not agree to subserviently "bend the knee to Baal." This is just what was expected. It is all that could be looked for from a class who sell themselves to "sing the praises" of the powers that be for filthy lucre. Having been lowered in the eyes of the public by accepting the most degraded position of the parasite and flatterer,—they seek to drag down those who will not agree with them to their own debased and polluted condition.—They look at the disinterested actions of others through subsidized-colored glasses; corrupt themselves, their object now seems to be to bespatter others with the corrupt reekings of their venomous pens. Their malicious shafts, however, will either fall harmless or result in their own injury—if injured they can be. The people are beginning to see that they are "bought with a price," and regard whatever fills their columns as the ebullitions of diseased and distorted minds, controlled by sordid and vitiated motives. Not being able to controvert or deny even with a semblance of truth, the arguments brought forward by those who stand up for the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizen, they are endeavoring to poison the minds of their readers with deceitfully framed misstatements and the most absurd assertions. Pope regarded bad men's "censure as extorted praise"—and the abuse of a bought up press may very properly be looked at in the same light by those who have lately stood up so nobly in the defence of constitutional liberty."

REFER TO THE TERMS.—Our friends at a distance may ascertain what an advertisement will cost, by reference to our advertising terms at the head of the paper, and know how much money to send. Every fifty words, or less, cost $3 for each insertion in the Daily paper and the same in addition for each insertion in the Weekly. So 50 words inserted one time in each paper will cost $6, or $3 if only one time in either of them; and for each additional 50 words the same for every insertion. By reference to the terms any one can ascertain the amount to send.

North Georgia.

It would surprise many if the first great battle of the campaign should come off in North Georgia, and yet it is confidently that there a battle may be fought before the first of May. We find the following in the *Examiner* of Monday:

We have strange news from the Tennessee lines. The writer of the letter referred to is a distinguished statesman of the South, who has immediate and unquestionable opportunities of informing himself of what he writes. He states, from positive information, that numerous reinforcements have recently been sent to the Federal army at Chattanooga. For some three weeks troops were pouring in almost a continued stream through Nashville. A division, some seven thousand strong, came up the Tennessee river, and, landing at Waterloo, some twenty-five miles below Florence, marched up in the direction of Athens and Huntsville. The movements of this force are supposed to be intended to protect the enemy's communication with his base at Nashville. The writer insists on his opinion that the great effort of the Yankees in the pending campaign, will be to defeat Gen. Johnston and push into Georgia, and thinks that nothing will be attempted in Northern Virginia, except to hold General Lee at bay and protect Washington.

And as an additional indication that stirring times are expected in that direction, the Dalton correspondent of an Atlanta paper, writing on the 21st, says:

"There seems to be a universal feeling pervading the army that the storm of battle, which has so long hung around us, is soon to burst forth in all its horrid splendor, and once more the sands of Northern Georgia will be drenched with blood.

At Cleveland Sherman is reported to be concentrating a heavy force for a flank movement by the way of Red Clay, whilst at Ringgold Thomas is marshalling his servile and parti-colored hosts for a demonstration in our front. Yet, notwithstanding all admit that, when the opposing forces meet, the struggle will be terrible in the extreme, and that

"The red blood will run as the rain doth in the street,"

all are anxious to meet again the foe they despise, for they feel that that will be the event to return to us the green fields and fertile plains of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Wilmington *Journal*, the leading *Destructive* organ in all the Cape Fear country, has begun to backwater cautiously, and says he is an "outsider"—that is he don't care a continental —— or anything else about Vance or Holden either, and is ready to obey orders when the committee of five—"patriots and property holders"—shall cry out, "front." We shall expect the *Confederate* to go next; then the small fry, and finally, when the "loyal" candidate is brought out, which will be done about the 1st of June or a little before, the whole pack will desert and leave Gov. Vance with his upper Cape Fear organ, the *Observer*, and the smaller lights that flicker in the provincial towns. By the way, we learn that the *Observer* had been as silent as the grave on the Stephens' speech until a day or two before Gov. Vance was to speak in Fayetteville, when it gave it a little faint praise. The time selected, and the time omitted, explains the milk in the cocoanut.

Gov. Vance had lost very near all the Conservatives before he commenced to canvass, and should he now pursue a course that will drive off his *Destructive* friends it will be bad. It will be mean in them to desert him, and they ought not to do it. They have labored hard to seduce him from his old friends, and now that they have him it will be base to desert him. Stand firm, ye organ of the lower Cape Fear.

Mr. Stephens' Speech.

The majority of the Press in the cotton States endorse the great speech of Vice President Stephens, and the *free* press every where approve its lofty sentiments. We quote the opinion of some of our exchanges.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

We published a short time since the admirable argument of Governor Brown against the constitutionality of the late law of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. We now beg leave to lay before our readers the conclusion of Mr. Stephens' speech on the same subject, delivered before the Georgia Legislature. It is a powerful speech, and we regret that our diminutive sheet renders it impossible for us to publish the whole of it. We are not at all surprised, that under its influence, the Legislature of Georgia passed the late resolutions denouncing the usurpation; and practically casting the shield of her protection over her people against its enforcement within her limits. Other States, we trust, will immitate her high example.

[From the Athens Watchman.]

We publish this week the great speech of Vice President Stephens, lately delivered at Milledgeville. It is scarcely necessary to beskeak for it a careful reading, as every body will no doubt read it with avidity—as Mr. Stephens' speeches are always worthy of being not only read but studied.

In this great speech are utterances of sublime truths which will be approvingly quoted as long as there is a votary of Liberty on the American continent and Monarchists in our midst will not even attempt to answer, knowing that when they do so they find themselves bitting a file!

We think it fortunate for the country, and do most devoutly thank God that amidst all the desolations and privations of war, such a great statesman as Mr. Stephens is left to minister in the temple of freedom. We look upon him as the "Coming Man," the Deliverer of his country. However much we differed with him heretofore, we never questioned his patriotism, his integrity, purity, or great sagacity. Now, that he has openly espoused the cause of Popular Liberty and State Sovereignty, we regard him as a "tower of strength" to the cause; and if he should be spared till "these evils be overpast," he will become the Moses who will break and destroy the "golden calf" which certain leaders have set up, in the shape of Federal centralization, and lead our people to the "promised land" of Constitutional Liberty.

[Pollard, Ala, Cor'dence Columbus, (Ga.) Sun.]

Mr. Stephens' late speech has elicited much comment. Its outspoken earnestness cannot fail to commend itself to all men who would preserve republican liberty from danger. Unless all history is a falsehood, few men have ever disposed themselves of power, when once conferred. Selfishness, a desire to retain power, are vices inherent in man. Washington is frequently cited as the converse. Granted. But it took the world nearly six thousand years to produce a Washington, and it may be more than six thousand before it produces another.

Public Sentiment.

A gentleman writing us from Mecklenburg county, says:

"Holden will get a good vote in this vicinity.—All that voted for Vance before are for Holden now, and those that voted for Johnston are for Vance now."

Advices from other sources assure us that Holden will get a much larger vote in Mecklenburg than Vance got in 1862.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

The [illegible] of Monday gives the following [illegible] of the capture of Plymouth:

[illegible] Saturday morning some of the [illegible] the defeating which resulted in the [illegible] Plymouth. Our forces arrived in [illegible] on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the main fighting [illegible] attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day Monday the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their guns and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk. At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earthwork, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above named fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town. On Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock the Albemarle, one of the ironclad gunboats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning Gen. Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were reconnoitered and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town.—At daylight Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse. The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender, which was refused, but as soon as our sharp shooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessels of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking fire, without protection of any kind, while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 800 negroes, a portion of the latter being women and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" (fit associates) escaped by means of boats and canoes, while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore. The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was everything that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed while leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life-blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

The *Examiner* of the same date gives the following facts concerning the fight and the victory, obtained from a participant:

Since the above lines were written, we have had a conversation with George King, Sergeant in the 11th Virginia regiment, who participated in the battle, and who was sent on in charge of some of the wounded men. He gives us a stirring version of the battle and some interesting details. He states that our troops started from Tarboro' on the Friday of week before last, and reached the cross-roads, three miles from Plymouth, on Sunday evening. Kemper's brigade, consisting of the First, Eleventh, and Twenty-fourth Virginia regiments, were ordered to the front, and drove in the enemy's pickets at War Neck. The other forces, Hoke's and Ransom's brigades of North Carolina troops, and one regiment of Georgians from Clingman's brigade, were subsequently engaged. Dearing's battalion of artillery, in which are the Fayette from Richmond, Latham's from Lynchburg, Branch's from Petersburg, and others, commenced cannonading the enemy Monday morning, and continued their fire at intervals during the day and night.

On Tuesday desultory firing took place between our forces and the enemy, who were protected by eight forts and five gunboats. During the day the troops on our right carried by storm one of the enemy's works which mounted four guns.

The principal fort was Fort Williams, eight guns. This was regarded as the key of the position. Tuesday evening a flag of truce was sent to Fort Williams demanding the surrender of the enemy. The flag was taken by Colonel Dearing and another officer; and General Weitzel, the Yankee commander, refused to treat with them, but requested a conference with the General commanding. At the interview which ensued the Yankee commander said to General Hoke that if he surrendered he would be sacrificed by his government, and, he feared, would be refired from the service.

"Then," replied General Hoke, "I understand that you are fighting for your commission and for no other cause. If such is your reply, I have only to compel your surrender, which I will do if I have to fight to the last man."

The general assault followed Wednesday morning. It was made by all our forces. As our troops came within range of the enemy's artillery, they suffered very severely, as the ground in front had been surveyed and was staked off with target posts for artillery practice. Latham's battery had been placed just by one of the targets, and was shelled with such skill by the enemy that all his horses were killed. The accounts of his casualties are deplorable, and we trust they may be reduced by the more exact statements which will be officially given. As our troops steadily advanced upon the enemy's works, the Yankees, not waiting for their charge, threw away their arms and rushed forward with cries and tokens of surrender.—There were white handkerchiefs suddenly unfurled at all parts of the enemy's lines. General Weitzel and his staff were left aloof in Fort Williams, the garrison having gone over to us under the white handkerchief display, and they thus fell into our hands as prisoners of war.

The following list of wounded have been received at the General Hospital, Goldsboro':

SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.—Company A, Private J. Rondes; company B, Private J. B. Sanders, J. Tolley and A. Wenell; company C, [illegible]; company D, Lieut. John McGee; company E, private [illegible] Pittman; company F, E. Nelson; company H, private [illegible]; company I, private John [illegible] and A. [illegible]rain; company K, private [illegible] and J. [illegible]ce.

[illegible] N. C. Regiment.—Company B, private R. [illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST N. C. REGIMENT.—Company D, private J C Boyles; co F, private A M King; co H, privates W W Ashburn and Jno Martin; co I, C H Boyles; co K, private C Flynn.

THIRTY-FIFTH N C REGIMENT.—Company A, private [illegible] Odom; co C, private Neal Boyle.

FORTY-THIRD N C REGIMENT.—Company A, privates L R Grisham and L J Quinn; co B, private A W Simmons; company F, privates J H Wood; co H, private W H Meeks.

FIFTY-SIXTH N C REGIMENT.—Company A, private E Sutton; co B, private W Hardy; co D, Lt C R Wilson, privates J R Miller and G W Montgomery; co G, private E Carlton.

TWENTY-FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT.—Company F, private W B Phillips; co G, private L W Jones.

TWENTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—Company B, Private H A [illegible].

BRADFORD'S (Miss) ARTILLERY.—T L. Russell.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* contains the following additional particulars:

Plymouth has been captured by our forces under Gen. Hoke. The attack was made upon the town early on Monday morning last, but the town did not surrender until Wednesday morning following, about 11 o'clock. The surrender was not made until our forces charged and took all the batteries erected by the enemy for the protection of the town, which were all of a very formidable character. Our forces fought very gallantly and the enemy gave them a very stubborn resistance, but the bravery of our boys could not be successfully resisted and the enemy had to submit.

The results of the capture, as we have been reliably informed, are twenty-five hundred prisoners, a large quantity of pork and bacon (100,000 pounds) a large quantity of flour and other supplies in proportion—the sinking of two of the enemy's gunboats, one of which had about 180 men aboard of her, all of whom were lost except five. Among the captured prisoners are Gen. Wessels, the Yankee General in command, and all his staff.

Our loss is said to be about 250 killed and wounded, and among the killed was the gallant Col. John T. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia regiment. Every sweet has its bitter, and every victory is bought with the blood of the brave.

Col. Mercer was a brave and gallant officer, and, although he was not a native of the State upon whose soil he fell, yet he has given up his life in her defence.

The Colonel was a military man by education, having graduated at West Point in the year 1854. He was in the same class with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Hood, Gen. Custis Lee and Gen. W. D. Pender and graduated with them. At the time the war broke out, he was stationed in California and was 1st Lt. in the 1st U. S. Dragoons. Hearing that his native State had seceded from the old Union, he immediately resigned his commission in the U. S. service, and tendered his services to the Confederate government at Montgomery, Ala. He was then ordered to Richmond, Va., and appointed Col. of the 21st Georgia regiment in the year 1861, and was attached to Ewell's Corps. He participated in the battle of Winchester, Va., and was highly complimented by his commanding General in his official report of the battle of Cross Keys. He also bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.—On the 20th January, 1864, he was attached to Hoke's brigade and was with the brigade on the late expedition against Newbern and acted very gallantly at the battle of Bachelor's Creek, and was afterwards assigned to the command of all the cavalry in this department.

In the expedition against Plymouth he was in command of his own regiment, and during the attack upon the town was in command of Hoke's brigade, and fell during the charge upon Fort Sanderson, which was taken a few minutes after his fall.

The remains of Col. Mercer arrived here on Wednesday night last, and was interred in the Episcopal Cemetery by the side of the late and lamented Gen. W. D. Pender, his class-mate, his comrade in arms and his relative.

These two gallant spirits sleep side by side in death—peace be to their ashes, and may a grateful country remember their noble deeds. Their blood has been sprinkled upon the altar of their country, and their lives offered up as a sacrifice to their country's good.

Col. Mercer was a young man, being only about 32 years of age.

The ladies of Columbia gave a barbecue and sumptuous dinner to Gen. Hampton and his legion a few days since, at their camp near that town. Speeches were made by General Hampton and others and the occasion passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. God bless the women of the land, they are ever foremost in all good works. Would that the sterner sex were as untiring and self-sacrificing in their devotion to our cause as are their wives and mothers.

Plant Corn.

It will not be too late for several days yet to plant corn, especially in low grounds and flat lands, and every farmer should put in all that he can; and cultivate well, for we are in more danger from this source than we are or ever shall be from the power of the enemy. The campaign of our farming friends has opened and we implore them to prosecute it with vigor.

We learn that W. W. White, of Iredell county, who owns a mill near Statesville, has been grinding for less toll than is demanded by other millers, and that he grinds, toll free, for the families of soldiers; and also sells meal and flour at less than the market price. If all millers and all producers would pursue a similar course there would be much less suffering in the country.

The wag of the Atlanta *Confederacy* gets off the following concerning a marriage which recently took place in this city:

The pilot of the Richmond *Enquirer* [illegible] has "run against a Sawyer." "He's been and gone and got married." The fair bride who [illegible] "taken leave upon herself," went [illegible] the ceremony without the slightest [illegible]. Our congratulations to both. "Let [illegible] the forces," "go to press," and "bully" for the second edition.

Card of Thanks.

[illegible], April 20th, 1864.

I [illegible] to return thanks to the following ladies [illegible] for their kindness to myself and the sick and wounded [illegible] my charge for valuable contributions [illegible] used.

[illegible] Bailey, Graham, Alamance, N. C.; Mrs Satchwell, [illegible], N. C.; Mrs P. J. Haywood, Raleigh, [illegible] Mrs R. Lewis, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe, N. C.; [illegible] Castle, Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible] to Mrs R. Hooper, Mrs Miss Macdonald and Miss [illegible] Hooper for [illegible] donations of Castile soap, [illegible] and [illegible]; Mrs James Taylor for rolls; [illegible] for hay, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

Executive Department North Carolina.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

1. The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., March 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and Navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right of appeal from the decison of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act, which this is an amendment, for their decision, which judgment shall be final; and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

Sec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted thereof: "No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of the act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use and consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressment shall be made under the act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from the decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, when the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the General commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, or by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority confered upon them.

III. Before any impressments shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, desciding the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the act of Congress on impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the care of the owner and at his risk during the pending of the proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereafter made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited, that is by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property impressed whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approval, and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve the appraisement he will decline to approve it and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate for with report the case to the commissioners appointed under the 5th section of the act, to which the act above cited is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken and a receipt describing the property proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will be allowed an appeal threfrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General orders, No. 3[illegible] 161, series of 1863.

By order.
S. COOPER,
(Signed) Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 9.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Those papers that have not yet published General Orders No. 9, will please do so, substituting the 1st paragraph of the foregoing for the 1st paragraph of said General Orders.

April 27-4tw1t

All papers in the State copy once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

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